Table 35 (Continued)

Independent Variables				Work Together	Fight With	Treat As A Brother	Call Him Mr.	Love	Admire	Play Games With	Discipline	Hit	Give Orders To
WHITES	Working Class	Female	18-25	5.1	3.4	3.1	0.5	7.4	7.4	5.5	1.2	1.0	1.2
			35-45	5.1	3.1	2.8	1.5	7.6	7.0	4.9	1.2	1.2	1.9
		Male	18-25	3.6	3.4	1.3	0.5	7.2	6.9	4.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
			35-45	6.1	2.7	3.6	3.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	4.2	2.2	3.2
	Middle Class	Female	18-25	5.6	4.1	3.9	1.7	7.5	5.5	5.8	0.5	1.3	1.4
			35-45	5.1	3.6	3.0	0.8	5.8	6.2	5.2	1.6	1.8	1.9
		Male	18-25	4.4	4.5	2.3	1.1	5.5	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.8	1.4
			35-45	5.8	3.5	4.2	1.3	6.8	6.4	4.5	1.8	1.0	1.1

1. Main effect for race ($p < .003$) -- Univariate tests indicate that blacks see a son as more likely to treat his father as a brother, call him Mr., and love him than whites do; however, the multivariate tests suggest these effects are due to common variance. Univariate and multivariate tests confirm that blacks see a son as less likely to fight with and more likely to discipline his father than whites do.

2. Main effect for class ($p < .0001$) -- Univariate and multivariate tests confirm that the working class sees a son as less likely to work together with his father than the hardcore or middle class do; also, there is a linear decrease with increases in social status for a son disciplining, giving orders to, and hitting his father.

3. Main effect for sex ($p < .006$) -- Univariate and multivariate tests confirm that females see a son as less likely to call his father Mr. or discipline him than males do. In addition, the multivariate tests suggest that for variance unique to the "love" variable, females see a son as more likely to love his father than males do.